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Pittfburgh, April 30, 1802.

N. B. So very little attention has been paid to the Rules of the Library that it is found indifpenfibly neceffary to commence the impofing of fines. We will be pardoned in this meafure when the readers are informed that inftead of eight days, books are frequently detained as many weeks; and if not loft altogether, fo injured when returned that they are rendered almoft ufelefs.

Fines will be exacted from the date hereof, as follows—fix cents for every four days that a volume or fet is detained after the expiration of the firft eight.—Any one taking two fets or more thereof, will be confidered as two fubfcribers. These Rules are confined to the Town only.

REPEAL OF THE JUDICIARY LAW.

(Mr. BAYARD's Speech concluded.)

THE law referred to, eftablishes a circuit, comprehending Kentucky, Tenneffee and the district of Ohio. The duties of the court of this circuit are directed to be performed by a circuit judge and the two district judges of Kentucky and Tennefsee. Surely it is competent for the legislature to create a court, and to direct that it fhall be holden by any of the exifting judges.—If the legislature had done, with respect to all the district judges, what they have done with respect to those of Kentucky and Tennefsee, I am quite certain, that the present objections would have appeared entirely groundless.—Had they directed that all the circuit courts fhould be held by the respective judges within the circuits, gentlemen would have clearly seen, that it was only an impofition of a new duty and not an appointment to a new office.

It will be recollected, that under the old eftablishment the district judges of Kentucky and Tennefsee were inveited generally with the powers of the circuit judges. The ancient powers of those judges are scarcely varied by the late law, and the amount of the change is, that they are directed to exercise those powers in a court formerly called a district, but now a circuit court, and at other places than those to which they were formerly confined. But the district judge nominally remains, his office both nominally and fubftantially exifts, and he holds it now as he did before, during good behavior. I will refer gentlemen to different provisions in the late law, which will fhew beyond denial, that the legislature carefully and pointedly avoided the act of abolishing the *offices* of those judges.

The 7th section of the law provides that the court of the fixth circuit fhall be composed of a circuit judge "*and the judges of the district courts* of Kentucky and Tennefsee." It is afterwards declared in the same section, "that there fhall be appointed in the fixth circuit, a judge of the United States to be called a circuit judge, who, together with *the district judge of Tennefsee and Kentucky*, fhall hold the circuit courts hereby directed to be holden within the same circuit." And finally in the same section it is provided, "*that whenever the office of district judge in the districts of Kentucky and Tennefsee respectively fhall become vacant*, such vacancies fhall respectively be supplied by the appointment of two additional circuit judges in the said circuit, who, together with the circuit judge firft aforesaid, fhall compose the circuit court of the said circuit." When the express language of the law affirms the exiftence of the office and of the officer; by providing for the contingency of the officer ceasing to fill the office, with what face can gentlemen contend that the *office* is abolished? They who are not satisfied upon this point, I despair of convincing upon any other.

Upon the main question, whether the judges hold their offices at the will of the legislature, an argument of great weight, and according to my humble judgment, of irresistable force, still remains.

The legislative power of the government is absolute, but limited. If it be doubtful whether the legislature can do what the conftitution does not explicitly authorize; yet there can be no question, that they cannot do what the conftitution expressly prohibits. To maintain, therefore, the conftitution, the judges are a check upon the legislature. This doctrine I know is denied, and it is therefore incumbent upon me to fhew that it is sound.

It was once thought by gentlemen who now deny the principle, that the safety of the citizen and of the states, rested upon the power of the judges to declare an unconftitutional law, void. How vain is a paper reftriction if it confers neither power nor right? Of what importance is it to say, Congress are prohibited from doing certain acts, if no legitimate authority exists in the country to decide whether an act done is a prohibited act? Do gentlemen perceive the consequences which would follow from establishing the principle, that Congress have the exclufive right to decide upon their own powers? This principle admitted, does any conftitution remain? Does not the power of the legislature become absolute and omnipotent? Can you talk to them of transgressing their powers, when no one has a right to judge of those powers but themselves? They do what is not authorized, they do what is inhibited, nay, at every step they trample the conftitution under foot; yet their acts, are lawful and binding, and it is treason to resist them. How ill, sir, do the doctrines and professions of these gentlemen agree? They tell us they are friendly to the exiftence of the states; that they are the friends of federative, but the enemies of a consolidated general government, and yet, sir, to accomplish a paltry object, they are willing to settle a principle which beyond all doubt would eventually plant a consolidated government, with unlimited powers upon the ruins of the state governments.

Nothing can be more absurd than to contend that there is a practical reftraint, upon a political body who are answerable to none but themselves for the violation of the reftraint, and who can derive from the very act of violation undeniable juftification of their conduct.

If, Mr. Chairman, you mean to have a conftitution, you must discover a power to which the acknowledged right is attached, of pronouncing the invalidity of the acts of the legislature, which contravene the inftrument.

Does the power reside in the states? Has the legislature of a state a right to declare an act of Congress void? This would be erring upon the oppofite extreme. It would be placing the general government at the feet of the state governments. It would be allowing one member of the union to controul all the rest. It would inevitably lead to civil diffention and a diffolution of the general government. Will it be pretended that the state courts have the exclusive right of deciding upon the validity of our laws?

I admit they have the right to declare an act of Congress void. But this right they enjoy in practice and it ever essentially must exist, subject to the revision and controul of the courts of the United States. If the state courts definitively possessed the right of declaring the invalidity of the laws of this government, it would bring us in subjection to the states. The judges of those courts, being bound by the laws of the state, if a state declared an act of Congress unconftitutional, the law of the state would oblige its courts to determine the law invalid. The principle would also destroy the uniformity of obligation upon all the states, which should attend every law of this government. If a law were declared void in one state, it would exempt the citizens of that state from its operation, whilst obedience was yielded to it in the other states. I go farther and say, if the states or state courts had a final power of annulling the acts of this government, its miserable and precarious existence would not be worth the trouble of a moment to preserve. It would endure but a short time, as a subject of derision, and wasting into an empty shadow would quickly vanish from our sight.

Let me now ask if the power to decide upon the validity of our laws resides with the people? Gentlemen cannot deny this right to the sovereign people. I admit they poffess it.—But if at the same time it does not belong to the courts of the United States, where does it lead the people? It leads them to the gallows. Let us suppose that Congress, forgetful of the limits of their authority, pass an unconftitutional law. They lay a direct tax upon one state and impose none upon the others. The people of the state taxed, contest the validity of the law. They forcibly resist its execution. They are brought by the executive authority before the courts upon charges of treason.—The law is unconftitutional, the people have done right, but the court are bound by the law and obliged to pronounce upon them the sentence which it inflicts. Deny to the courts of the United States, the power of judging upon the conftitutionality of our laws, and it is vain to talk of its existing elsewhere. The infractors of the laws are brought before these courts, and if the courts are implicitly bound, the invalidity of the laws can be no defence. There is, however, Mr. Chairman, still a stronger ground of argument upon this subject. I shall select one or two cases to illuftrate it. Congress are prohibited from passing a bill of attainder; it is also declared in the conftitution that "no attainder of treason fhall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the party attainted." Let us suppose that Congress pass a bill of attainder, or they enact that any one attainted of treason fhall forfeit to the use of the United States, all the estate which he held in lands or tenements.

The party attainted is seized and brought before a federal court, and an award of execution passed against him. He opens the conftitution and points to this line, "no bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law fhall be passed." The attorney for the U. States reads the bill of attainder.

The court are bound to decide, but they have only the alternative of pronouncing *the law or the conftitution invalid*. It is left to them, only to say that the law vacates the conftitution, or the conftitution avoids the law. So in the other case stated, the heir after the death of his ancestor, brings his ejectment in one of the courts of the United States to recover his inheritance. The law by which it is confiscated is shewn. The conftitution gave no power to pass such a law. On the contrary it expressly denied it to the government. The title of the heir is rested on the conftitution, the title of the government on the law. The effect of one destroys the effect of the other; the court must determine which is effectual.

There are many other cases, Mr. Chairman, of a similar nature to which I might allude.—There is the case of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, which cannot be suspended but in times of rebellion or invasion. Suppose a law prohibiting the issuing of the writ at the moment of profound peace, if in such cases the writ were demanded of a court could they say, it is true the legislature were restrained from passing the law, suspending the privilege of this writ, at such a time as that which now exists; but their mighty power has broken the bonds of the conftitution, and fettered the authority of the court. I am not, sir, disposed to vaunt, but standing on this ground I throw the gauntlet to any champion upon the other side. I call upon them to maintain, that in a collision between a law and the conftitution, the judges are bound to support the law and annul the conftitution. Can the gentlemen relieve themselves from this dilemma? Will they say, though a judge has no power to pronounce a law void, he has a power to declare the conftitution invalid?

The doctrine for which I am contending is not only clearly inferable from the plain language of the conftitution, but by law has been expressly declared and established in practice since the exiftence of the government.

The second section of the third article of the conftitution expressly extends the judicial power, to all cases arising under the conftitution, the laws, &c. The provision in the second clause of the sixth article leaves nothing to doubt. "This conftitution and *the laws of the United States which fhall be made in pursuance thereof*, &c. shall be the supreme law of the land." The conftitution is absolutely the supreme law. Not so of the acts of the legislature—Such only are the law of the land as are made *in pursuance the conftitution.*

I beg the indulgence of the committee one moment, while I read the following provision from the 25th section of the judicial act of the year 1789: "A final judgment or decree in any suit in the highest court of law or equity of a state in which a decision in the suit could be had, *where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or a statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States*, and *the decision is against their validity*, &c. may be re-examined and reversed or *affirmed* in the supreme court of the United States upon a writ of error."—Thus, as early as the year 1789, among the first acts of the government, the legislature explicitly recognize the right of a state court to declare a treaty, a statute, and an authority exercised under the United States void, subject to the revision of the supreme court of the U. States; and has expressly given the final power to the supreme court to affirm a judgment which is against the validity either of a treaty, statute, or an authority of the government.

humbly trust, Mr. Chairman, that I have given abundant proofs from the nature of our government, from the language of the constitution, and from the legislative acknowledgments, that the judges of our courts have the power to judge and determine upon the constitutionality of our laws.

Let me now suppose that in our frame of government, the judges are a check upon the legislature: that the constitution is deposited in their keeping. Will you say afterwards their existence depends on the legislature? That the body whom they are to check has the power to destroy them?—Will you say that the constitution may be taken out of their hands, by a power the most to be distrusted, because the only power which could violate it with impunity? Can any thing be more absurd than to admit, that the judges are a check upon the legislature, and yet to contend that they exist at the *will* of the legislature? A check must necessarily imply a power commensurate to its end. The political body designed to check another must be independent of it, otherwise there can be no check. What check can there be when the power designed to be checked can annihilate the body which it is to restrain?

I go farther, Mr. Chairman, and take a stronger ground. I say in the nature of things the dependence of the judges upon the legislature, and their right to declare the acts of the legislature void, are repugnant, and cannot exist together. The doctrine, sir, supposes two rights—first, the right of the legislature to destroy the office of judge, and the right of the judge to vacate the act of the legislature. You have a right to abolish by law the offices of the judges of the circuit courts. They have a right to declare your law void. It unavoidably follows, in the exercise of these rights, either that you destroy their rights, or that they destroy yours. This doctrine is not an harmless absurdity, it is a most dangerous heresy. It is a doctrine which cannot be practised without producing not discord only, but bloodshed. If you pass the bill on your table, the judges have a constitutional right to declare it void. I hope they will have courage to exercise that right; and if, sir, I am called upon to take my side, standing acquitted in my conscience and before my God, of all motives but the support of the constitution of my country, I shall not tremble at the consequences.

The constitution may have its enemies, but I know that it has also its friends. I beg gentlemen to pause before they take this rash step! There are many, very many who believe, if you strike this blow, you inflict a mortal wound on the constitution.—There are many willing to spill their blood to defend that constitution. Are gentlemen disposed to risk the consequences? Sir, I mean no threats—I have no expectation of appalling the stout hearts of my adversaries; but if gentlemen are regardless of themselves let them consider their wives and children, their neighbours and their friends. Will they risk civil dissention? Will they hazard the welfare; will they jeopardize the peace of the country to save a paltry sum of money, less than 30,000 dollars?

Mr. Chairman, I am confident the friends of this measure are not apprized of the nature of its operation, nor sensible of the mischievous consequences which are likely to attend it. Sir, the morals of your people, the peace of the country, the stability of the government, rest upon the maintenance of the independence of the judiciary. It is not of half the importance in England, that the judges should be independent of the crown, as it is with us, that they should be independent of the legislature. Am I asked, would you render the judges superior to the legislature? I answer, no, but co-ordinate. Would you render them independent of the legislature? I answer, yes, independent of every power on earth, while they behaved themselves well. The essential interests, the permanent welfare of society require this independence. Not, sir, on account of the judge; that is a small consideration, but on account of those between whom he is to decide. You calculate on the weaknesses of human nature, and you suffer the judge to be dependent on no one, lest he be partial to those on whom he depends. Justice does not exist where partiality prevails. A dependent judge cannot be impartial.—Independence is therefore essential to the purity of your judicial tribunals.

Let it be remembered, that no power is so sensibly felt by society, as that of the judiciary. The life and property of every man is liable to be in the hands of the judges.—Is it not our great interest, to place our judges upon such high ground, that no fear can intimidate, no hope can seduce them. No present measure humbles them in the dust, it prostrates them at the feet of faction, renders them the tools of every dominant party. It is this effect which I deprecate, it is this consequence which I deeply deplore. What does reason, what does argument avail, when party spirit presides? Subject your bench to the influence of this spirit, and justice bids a final adieu to your tribunals. We are asked, sir, if the judges are to be independent of the people? The question presents a false and delusive view. We are all the people. We are, and as long as we enjoy our freedom, we shall be divided into parties. The true question is, shall the judiciary be permanent, or fluctuate with the tide of public opinion?—I beg, I implore gentlemen to consider the magnitude and value of the principle which they are about to annihilate. If your judges are independent of political changes, they may have their preference, but they will not enter into the spirit of party. But let their existence depend upon the support of the power of a certain set of men, and they cannot be impartial. Justice will be trodden under foot. Your courts will lose all public confidence and respect.

The judges will be supported by their partizans, who in their turn will expect impunity for the wrongs and violence they commit. The spirit of party will be inflamed to madness; and the moment is not far off, when this fair country is to be desolated by civil war.

Do not say, you render the judges dependent only on the people—you make them dependent on your President. This is his measure. The same tide of public opinion which changes a president, will change the majorities in the two branches of the legislature. The legislature will be the instrument of his ambition, and he will have the courts as the instrument of his vengeance.—He uses the legislature to remove the judges, that he may appoint creatures of his own. In effect, the powers of the government will be concentrated in the hands of one man, who will dare to act with more boldness because he will be sheltered from responsibility. The independency of the judiciary was the felicity of our constitution. It was this principle which was to curb the fury of party spirit upon sudden changes.—The first moments of power, gained by a struggle, are the most vindictive and intemperate. Raised above the storm, it was the judiciary which was to controul the fiery zeal, and quell the fierce passions of a victorious faction.

We are standing on the brink of that revolutionary torrent, which deluged in blood one of the fairest countries of Europe.

France had her national assembly, more numerous and equally popular with our own. She had her tribunals of justice, and her juries. But the legislature and her courts were but the instrumets of her destruction. Acts of proscription and sentences of banishment and death were passed in the cabinet of a tyrant.—Prostrate your judges at the feet of a party, and you break down the mounds which defend you from this torrent. I am done. I should have thanked my God for greater powers to resist a measure so destructtive to the peace and happiness of the country. My feeble efforts can avail nothing. But it was my duty to make them. The meditated blow is mortal, and from the moment it is struck, we may bid a final adieu to the constitution.

FROM THE SPY.

IN the year 1775, I took my old gun, and went with my neighbours to fight for liberty; and at the end of the war I thought we had got it.—We formed a government and put *Washington* at the head of it—and afterwards *Adams*—and all things went on well except when the wind blew so hard from the east, that we were afraid that it would drive us into a war. But our government steered so well that we avoided it—and I was glad on't—For my part I had as much liberty as I wanted. I had liberty to do any thing I had a mind to, except the liberty to injure and abuse my neighbours, and that liberty I did not think I ought to have—and I never made money so fast in my life, and my neighbours say so too—and I and my neighbours lived in peace and prosperity. Now I thought the peace and prosperity which we enjoyed was the fruit of government. And as the fruit appeared to me to be good and pleasant, I supposed the government must be good also: for I have somewhere read that a tree is known by its fruit. And I then thought it was true. But, Mr. Printers, there is a set of folks that they call democrats, who say that the government or the administration of it was not good, and that they are going to make it better. But I am afraid that instead of making it better they will make it worse.

It is not good to play with government.—That set has said a great many hard things against that government; a great many things which they know was'nt clever and true. They have, by misleading and deceiving the people, got where they can alter things. But they a'nt for the better. They have bravely attacked the Constitution which was made by the men which we sent to make it, and which they and we swore to maintain. They are pulling down all the institutions which were established under it. I can't think what they want to tear them down for. They are good and necessary to the country; else WASHINGTON would have told us.—He was our friend; he fought for us; he fought with us; he would'nt do any thing that was not good for his old Soldiers. I am afrad that set will make things worse. They are undoing his works.—Washington is gone; what shall we do?

OLD 75 FARMER.

FROM THE BALANCE.

THERE is a certain description of persons, who, the proverb says, "should have good memories." These are characters of no very honorable stamp—characters, in fine, who are apt to pay but little regard to truth.—There are other persons, who, I say, ought also to have good memories; and these are *highly honorable* characters.—Statesmen, who depend on the esteem and support of a free and sovereign people, ought, by all means to have good memories. For was this always the case, they would not so often give the farmers the trouble of remembering for them. People who make promises, are, I find, very liable to forget them; while those to whom promises are made, have most excellent memories.

I am led to these reflections by observing the present conduct of men, who, a few months since, pretended the most ardent attachment to the interests of the common people—farmers, mechanics, &c.—Whilst the Federalists were in power, nothing was to be heard from one end of the continent to the other, but the charge of a needless and extravagant squandering of the public money. The salaries of executive officers, and the wages of members of Congress, were said to be enormously high, and we farmers were told that a statesman ought to receive no higher wages than a labourer.—About three years ago, it was proposed by the Federalists in Congress (on account of the high price of provisions, &c.) that the salaries of executive officers should be augmented.—The democrats opposed the measure with all their force, but a law was finally passed for the purpose, which, however, was to expire on the 31st of December, 1801.—This act of the Federalists was seized on by the Democrats to inflame the minds of the people; and nothing, I presume, had a greater tendency to work the all important change in the public opinion. The Democrats, by their intrigues, at length gained the ascendency.—And what was then their conduct? Did they repeal this obnoxious law of the Federalists? No!—Did they permit it to expire?—Yes—it did expire, on the 31st of December last; and about that time peace was proclaimed in Europe, in consequence of which the price of grain, &c. fell about one-half. The *augmentation* law of the Federalists having expired, the executive officers were entitled to the same salaries only as were fixed by a former law.—These salaries were about proportionate with the expences of living, at the time of the expiration.—Did the Democrats, a few days since, propose to revive that same obnoxious law which they so vehemently condemned when they were in the minority?—Yes—to their shame be it said—the same men who formerly declared the law oppressive and wicked, and consequently voted against it—now, by their act, pronounce it good, and adopt it as their own.—Yes, the self-same men, who, (when wheat was sold for two dollars per bushel) declared that 5000 dollars was too great a salary for a secretary—now (when wheat fetches but one dollar) have the unblushing impudence to say that 5000 dollars is little enough in all conscience.—What will my fellow-farmers say to this? What will the people think?—If the salaries proposed by the Federalists three years ago were *not* too high, why did the Democrats vote against them? If they *were* too high, why do the same Democrats now wish to revive them, after they had expired? Can it be because their particular friends *now* hold the offices drawing those salaries? Or must it be owing to their want of good memories? Or shall I ascribe it to even a worse cause? At any rate it will serve as a warning to my fellow-farmers against trusting in future, false and flattering friends.

The Federalists in Congress, I observe, have lately proposed to reduce *their* wages (on account of the great reduction in the price of provisions)—but the Democrats have rejected the proposition. This fact speaks for itself, and can receive no embellishment from the pen of

A PLOUGHMAN,
at his Desk.

ALEXANDRIA, *April* 24.

In the Harmony came passenger a son of Mr. Tobias Lear, American consul general at St. Domingo. Mr. Lear intended to embark for the United States in a few days. Capt. C. informs that the Americans in Cape Francois are treated with every mark of friendship by the French. Several American vessels bound to other islands had been brought in, and their captains compelled to dispose of their cargoes to government. No decisive victory had been obtained by either party in the island, but daily skirmishes took place.

BALTIMORE, *April* 26.

Arrived last evening, schooner [illegible] Cushman, 13 days from Cape Francois. We have not been able to see capt. C. but letters of a late date have been received from Cape Francois stating that Gen. Le Clerc had arrived there from Port Republican; that Mr. Lear's function were suspended, and he was on the eve of his departure disgusted with their proceedings.

By the ship Anthony Mangin, arrived here on Saturday from London, which port she left the 11th March, we have received London papers to that date. The definitive treaty was not signed, a categorical answer was to be given on the 5th. Warlike preparations were going on in England, supposed by some a certain indication of approaching hostility, and by others as a mere act of precaution. The most profound secrecy with which the negociation at Amiens is conducted, hides the cause of delay, or leaves room to conjecture, and excludes data by which to judge the issue of the negociation: the opinion seems most prevalent that the treaty will be signed.

Orders for revictualing the channel fleet for five months under Cornwallis, the immediate sailing of 10 sail of the line, &c. have given rise to a general belief that the ministry do not expect the signing of the definitive treaty: some of the London Editors appear rather in the belief that the warlike preparations are merely cautionary, and that the negociations at Amiens will terminate according to the general wishes of the world.

BOSTON, *April* 10.

On the re-election of such men as Governors STRONG and GILMAN, it would be a criminal neglect not to congratulate the friends to the Constitution, order, and good government, throughout, the Union.

NEW YORK, *April* 26.

By a gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the sloop Cato, in 7 days from Bermuda, we learn, that just before he sailed the Circe frigate, with troops for the garrison, arrived there in a short passage from Jamaica. The news by this frigate was, that there were on the Jamaica station, 22 sail of the line, 29 frigates and a number of sloops of war, including four admirals, one of whom was admiral Mitchell. They had learned at Jamaica, that the French Commander in Chief, at the Cape, hung an American Captain on suspicion of his intention to supply Toussaint with ammunition.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 23.

A letter from London dated early in March, from a source of unquestionable correctness states, that considerable changes in the ministry were in contemplation; Mr. Erskine was certainly to succeed to the honors and emoluments of lord Kenyon, who wished to retire from his seat in the King's Bench—and, as considerable doubts were entertained in the best informed circles of the success of the negociation at Amiens, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, were, in the event of an unsuccessful issue, to become the leading characters in the new ministry.

These arrangements met with the cordial approbation of both parties, as the opposition, disgusted with the ambitious views of the French cabinet, and at length convinced that every measure which a regard for the safety and interest of the country could dictate, has been pursued by the late and present ministry, were determined to unite heart and hand in the prosecution of the war, should an appeal to arms again be inevitable.

[*Balt. Fed. Gaz*]

Not long since a gentleman of known federal principles, but not on terms of intimacy with Mr. Jefferson, paid a visit to the city of Washington. He put up at Stille's hotel, and was visited by many of the citizens of the place, and many of the most distinguished members of congress. Having been in town several days without waiting on the president, he was asked by a democratic friend, why he declined paying this tribute of respect to the first magistrate of his country. "Why replied the gentleman, "don't you know, my good sir, that I have lately become convert to the principles of your 'ragamuffin' friend Randolph—that I hold all the officers of Government to be only '*servants*' of the nation, and as I am one of the *sovereign people*, I think it but decent that my servant should first wait upon me"—"But," said the disciple of the new school "you observe all the judges of the supreme court have paid their respects to the president"—"Aye" returned the federalist, "that is, some of the in-

ferior domestics wait on the major domo—but as I am one of the *sovereigns* of the United States, I shall never compromise my dignity by waiting even on *the first servant of the people*.

Com. Adv.

A GULL.

A bill making certain provisions in relation to the public debt, was read a third time on Thursday. The bill was entitled, "an act making provision for the payment, of the whole of the public debt—This title, no ways answerable to the provisions of the bill, was doubtless intended to impress the people with an idea, that Congress were about to pay off the whole public debt at once—Whereas the bill went to authorize a re-loan, for the purpose of paying off a part of the debt—Mr. T. Morris, for the purpose of expressing the objects of the bill, moved to amend the title in the following words: "A bill making certain provisions in relation to the public debt," to which Mr. Dennis by the consent of Mr. T. morris, added "and authorizing, a reloan of part thereof."—These amendments, tho justly and clearly expressing the intention of the bill, which the title did not, where not however adoped. At any future election, if the subject of the public debt should be brought into view; it will be very easy to take the law, and say—"See here how much we have done already, the very first session of Congress; we have made provision for paying off the *whole* of the public debt." Beware good people, you have been gulled long enough by names and professions; you cannot yet be led to believe, that borrowing money to pay our debts, frees us from any further burthen.

Wash. Fed.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have received from our attentive correspondents at New-York a variety of interesting Foreign articles, furnished by the ship Mary, arrived here in 35 days from Cowes. The London dates are to the 13th of March, and are of a warlike complection.

LONDON, *March* 12.

It is said that Lord Nelson is to have the chief command of our fleet in the West-Indies. The Medusa frigate, Capt. Gore, is preparing at Portsmouth to take out his Lordship, who will proceed to his destination with all possible dispatch. Several more ships of line and frigates, have been ordered to be fitted out for immediate service and join the Channel fleet.

The critical state of the negociation still continues to occupy the attention of every one. Nothing further, however, has transpired on the subject, no doubt is entertained that Ministers have authorised Marquis Cornwallis to bring the matter to a speedy issue, so that peace or war will very soon be announced. In the mean time the activity of preparation in all our ports is unremitted. Although matters are thus suspended, there seems in general to be a considerable confidence that a definitive treaty will be concluded.

The delay of the Definitive Treaty excites a considerable degree of alarm. The liberality of concession in the Preliminary Treaty seems in some measure to take the blame from our Ministers; and it is hoped that though inferior arrangements may require time, both parties are too deeply engaged in their respective countries to embroil them again in War, without some very extraordinary cause.

Policies were yesterday opened in this City, on the ground that no treaty would be concluded; and twenty Guineas were taken to pay one hundred if the negociation at Amiens broke off. Though things are doubtless somewhat critical, we are still inclined to think that there will be a Treaty, and probably the steps which have been taken will accelerate its conclusion.

From the Morning Chronicle of March 10.

Besides the squadrons destined to reinforce our fleets on foreign stations, a channel fleet of thirty sail of the line, including fifteen three deckers, will in the course of a few days put to sea under the command of admiral Cornwallis; and the North Sea fleet, under the orders of admiral Dickson, which is now receiving supplies of seamen from Yarmouth, is also expected to sail before the end of the present week. An official order has been sent to Woolwich, for several thousand hammocks to be sent off directly, for the equipment of those ships which had been put in ordinary to be refitted; and the new cables, which since the signing of the preliminary treaty have been discontinued in many of our men of war, are, by order of the admiralty, to he brought again into immediate and general use.

From the (London) Morning Chronicle of March 9.

On Saturday an Admiralty express was received by Sir T. Paisly, at Plymouth, directed the Plantagenet and Conqueror, of 74 guns, which were to have been placed on the ordinary establishment of that port, to be taken into dock, and fitted for commission with all possible dispatch.

The preceding evening orders were received from the Admiralty and Victualling Board, to prepare with the utmost expedition sores and provisions for all the men of war of every description laying in Cawsand Bay and the Sound, for four months; in the execution of these orders, a preference was directed to be given to the line of battle ships; the store-keeper and agent victualler commenced their preparations a few hours after the arrival of the orders: and it was expected that they would be carried into full effect before the end of the present week.

It is certain that about the 20th February Joseph Buonaparte quitted Amiens, and went to Paris to consult with the Chief Consul respecting the negociation. He spent a whole day at Malmaison: on the 25th he returned to Amiens. On this occasion, no doubt, the whole subject of the negociation would be reviewed; it is still the general opinion in London, that ministers have insisted upon bringing the negociation to a termination one way or the other within a short limited period, and the most active preparations are going on, to support the determination.

PORTSMOUTH, *March* 9.

The greatest activity prevails in the different departments of the dock-yard, to get the line of battle ships which were ordered yesterday, ready for sea: several companies of shipwrights were immediately sent on board of each, where they are upon double tides, and will sleep on board until the ships are ready for sea.

An order was this morning received by express, at the dock-yard, to store and fit for sea immediately the Windsor Castle, of 98 guns, Vice Admiral Mitchell; the Princess Royal, of 98 guns, Captain Atkins; and the Justice, of 80 guns, Captain Sir Edmund Nagle; they are fitting with all possible expedition, and will most probably sail on Wednesday next.

PLYMOUTH, *March* 7.

Yesterday the Barfleur, of 98 guns, Rear Admiral Collingwood, Captain Ommany, and the London, of 98 guns, Capt. G. Murray, were paid six months wages, and sailed directly for Torbay.

The Courageux, of 74 guns, Capt. Sotheby, has particular orders with respect to her being victualled and stored for five months; from which arises a conjecture that she is destined most probably to the East-Indies.

YARMOUTH, *March* 4.

This morning sailed with a fair breeze for Portsmouth, his Majesty's ships of war Ruby, of 64 guns, Sir E. Berry, and the standard of 64 guns, Captain Stuart. The Polyphemus is also under sailing order.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *May* 7, 1802.

The population of the World is, at present, estimated at about 1,000,000,000 of inhabitans, spread over the surface of about 197 millions of square miles, but of which the habitable part contains hardly 44,300,000 square miles. The rest is covered by water. In admitting this supposition of 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants,

Europe in an extent of 3,300,000 square miles at 69 12-100 to a degree, would have a population of 47 inhabitants per square mile, and 155,000,000 inhabitants in total.

Asia, including New-Holland and Siberia, which are almost desarts, would contain in an extent of 18,000,000 square miles, 45 inhabitants per square mile, and 815,000,000 inhabitants in total.

Burning Africa, in an extent of 100,000,000 of square miles, would contain 12 inhabitants per square mile, and 120,000,000 inhabitants in the whole.

Newly discovered America, in an extent of 14,000,000 of square miles, would contain some what more than one inhabitant to a square mile, at the rate of 18,000,000 of inhabitants in total.

According to this computation, taking all the habitable part of the world together, there would be 15 inhabitants per square mile.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Paris, Dec. 16.—Two birds, unknown until now in the natural history, have been brought from Botany Bay to England on board the ship Buffalo. They are seven feet high, from the end of their feet to the extremity of their bills, when their heads are raised; their shape is pretty much like that of an Ostrich; their feathers are grey, and the barrel of each of them is divided into two branches. They are very docile, and it is difficult to irritate them. Their necks are like that of a swan; their heads and beaks almost like that of a goose. Their feet are long and covered with feathers, and when they hold up their heads their attitude is almost as perpendicular as that of a man.

ENCOMIUM ON THE BIBLE.

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

I Have regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this volume, *independently* of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed.

ROUGH MODE OF COURTING.

WHEN Henry the Eighth was dying he had commended it to his executors, to attempt by every means in their power, to bring about a marriage with his son Edward, and Mary the young queen of Scots, and thus to unite the two kingdoms. In order to accomplish this purpose the protecter *made war* on Scotland, and published a long manifesto, stating the advantages that this *match* would be to both kingdoms. Lord Huntley, however, a Scotch nobleman, smartly observed, that—"He disliked not the match—but hated *the manner of wooing!*"

FREDERICK KING OF PRUSSIA.

Voltaire tells us in his age of Lewis the XV. that Frederick, in 1740, set out for Silesia at the head of thirty thousand men.—It was proposed to adorn his standard with the motto PRO DEO ET PARTRIA—*For God and my Country;* but he erased the name of GOD, saying, "That it was improper to introduce the name of the Deity in the quarrels of men, and that he was going to war for a *province* and *not* for RELIGION!"

NEW STORE.

DAVID EVANS,

Is just opening in the house lately occupied by Doctor Stevenson, in Market Street, next door to Messrs. Scott and Trotter's Store, a large and handsome assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linen.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

Elizabeth town Tavern & Ferry

lately occupied by Captain John Walker.

THE Ferry is accommodated with a good new Flat and Skiff, and the House will be put in good order. This place has become very public on account of numbers going to the Indian country, down the river, and elsewhere. None need apply but those who will keep a full and orderly house, and pay proper attention to the Ferry; such will find this a profitable place, and an agreeable situation. The rent will be made easy, and every encouragement given by the proprietor, at Elizabeth Town.

S. BAYARD.

May 3, 1802.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 29th of April, living on Peter's creek, within a mile and a half of James M'Call's mill, a sorrel MARE with a bald face, 3 years old this spring, about 13 hands and an half high, and neatly made. She had on when she went away, a saddle and head-stall of a bridle. Whoever takes up said Mare and delivers her to the owner, or gives information so that the owner may get her again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by me,

NATHAN ESTEP.

May 4, 1802.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

SAINT JOHN's (Antigua) *March* 30.

We learnt, just as this paper was going to press, that a vessel arrived at Montserrat on the 26th instant, with the following information:

That a frigate arrived at Martinique the 14th, after a passage of 22 days from Europe, with expresses, that the Definitive Treaty was not signed on the 3d of this month, and that War was expected to be renewed, as Spain would not acceded to the terms and that France would not exert her influence to oblige her. The frigate, it is said, proceeded immediately for Jamaica.

April 6.

Admiral Campbell, with the ships under his command, is gone to Jamaica; since which we understand, another squadron of seven sail of the line have arrived at Barbadoes from England.

WASHINGTON, *April* 30.

The Senate has passed the bill for admitting the North Western Territory as a state into the Union, with some amendments, which the House of Representatives have agreed to.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means reported a bill making an appropriation of 2,664,000 dollars, for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was read three times, engrossed, and passed.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

On Monday the 26th instant, in the Senate of the United States, the bill for abolishing the Mint was rejected.

The new judiciary bill, with a section vesting the marshal with the power of selecting struck juries passed the Senate: who insisted on retaining the section which gave the President the nomination of commissioners of Bankruptcy. The House of Representatives having receded, the bill has passed, and waits only the signature of the President to become a law.

A part of the French fleet under Admiral Gantheaume, has already sailed for Europe from the West-Indies, and six or seven sail of the line only are to touch in our ports. They are under admiral Latouche, an officer well known during our revolution for his successful maritime enterprizes.

Aurora.

On the 24th the Senate of the United States disagreed to the resolution of the House, for adjourning on Monday the 26th instant.

A respectable mercantile house in Savannah has received a letter from their correspondent in Martinique, dated the 22d March, stating that a frigate had the day before arrived there from England, with dispatches; and sailed again, immediately, for Jamaica. Rumour was very busy, in consequence of the haste, which marked the arrival and departure of the frigate; nothing, however, had leaked out relative to the nature of the dispatches;—but all were "crying war, war again!—and all well pleased." On the morning of the date of this letter, two 64's arrived from England with troops.

Extract from a letter, dated Falmouth 7th March, 1802, to a Gentleman of this city.

"We have as yet but an uncertain prospect of peace,—last night's papers contain votes of Parliament, for the continuance of the army establishment for twelve months—and they are fitting out a great number of ships at Portsmouth and elsewhere."

"The mail is just closing; the capt. of the Packet puts up at the same inn and just going off."

"*Cape Francois, March* 23, 1802.

"On no account make shipments to this place. The Government (if such it may be called) is the most capricious, equivocating ill-natured and vindictive set of knaves that ever were cloathed with authority. They will do every thing to cheat you.

"Toussaint is gaining ground; and it is matter of doubt who will ultimately succeed.

"Agents have gone to the United States to encourage the shipment of lumber, provisions, &c. *Do not depend upon them.*"

[*Balt. Pap.*

Mr. Livingston, the American Minister, says a Paris article, was lately introduced to the First Consul: unable to speak the French he was attended by an interpretor; and being asked, if he had ever been at Paris before, answered that it was the first time he was ever in Europe—then, replied the Consul, "You are come into a very corrupt world;" and calling to Talleyrand, cried "Here T. come and explain to the American minister what is corruption."

(C. Ad.

There is completed at an eminent gun makers in Fleet street, six guns and six pair of pistols of very uncommon workmanship. They are mounted in solid gold, &c. valued about eight thousand guineas. We hear they are a present from the United States of America to the Bey of Tunis.

London paper.

Gabriel Dubac,

HAS removed his Store to the corner of Front and Market Streets, (where Wm. Boggs & Co. lately lived) and has on hand a variety of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at very reduced prices.

He requests all persons indebted or who have unsettled accounts with him, to come forward and make settlement before the first of June next. Those who neglect this notice must blame themselves for the consequences that will follow.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1802.

TO BE LET.

TWO *STORE ROOMS* and a *DWELLING HOUSE*, in Market Street, at present occupied by William Gazzam, Esq. and William Barratt. Apply to

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, April 22d 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Rockingham county (Virginia) in September last, a Negro Man named

DAVID.

He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, about 25 years of age, remarkably black, stout and well made; said negro is very impudent, and is well known in the Western Country by formerly driving a team of four black Studs; it is supposed that he has a forged certificate or pass as from the Clerk's office, describing him by the name of Jack. He had on and took with him a blanket coat, a blue cloth or coating sailor's jacket and one of coarse drab coloured cloth, a pair of negro cotton overalls and under jacket of the same. He was a great associate of a certain John Chapman, a white man, who has lost his left arm, and who absconded from the neighbourhood some time ago, it is therefore probable they may be together. The above reward and reasonable expences will be given for said negro if lodged in any jail, and information given thereof, or delivered to the subscriber.

JOHN CARTHRAE, jun.

Rockingham (Vir.) April 8, 1802. 3m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, the following real estates, to wit.

Four hundred acres of land, with the appurtenances, on the Franklin road, adjoining the Donation Land. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Douglass and Edward Douglass, at the suit of John Elliot.

Three hundred acres of land, on Pine creek, held in joint tenancy with Evan Cisna. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Emanuel Hoover, jun. at the suit of Jeremiah Barker.

A certain messuage and tenement, situate on the west side of the Monongahela river, opposite the mouth of Youghiogany river and M'Kee's Port, now in the possession of William Donaldson. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Woffit, at the suit of Alexander Swan.

Two Lots or pieces of ground, No. 30 and [illegible], situate in Elizabeth town. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Caleb Brown, at the suit of David Furnier.

One Lot or piece of ground, No. 186, and tenements, situate in the town of M'Kee's Port, adjoining Second street, Blackberry alley, and Lot No. 185; Taken in execution as the property of Augustine Leabhard, at the suit of H. H. Brackenridge.

The dower in a tract of land of 285 acres, more or less, and tenements, adjoining M'Kee's Port, William Irwin, William Thompson, John Scherer, and the Monongahela river. Taken in execution as the right and interest of Susann M'Kee, at the suit of H. H. Brackenridge.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1802.

All persons indebted to the [illegible] liber are required to make payment on or before the last day of May next, and all persons having demands against him, are requested to deliver them for payment.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN

April 19, 1802.

FOR SALE.

IN the Third District of Pennsylvania Donation Land, Lot No. 59, containing 500 acres and allowance. This Tract is of the best quality for soil, timber and water; it is in a good settlement, and adjoins the land whereon Thomas Cannon, Esq. lives, on the main Shenango creek, which is navigable for fifty miles above the land. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to SAMUEL BOYD, merchant, Pittsburgh.

March 30, 1802.

WILLIAM STEELE,

Has just received and opened at his Store, a handsome assortment of

Merchandize,

which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, December 22, 1801.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) February 1802.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN

ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

Laws of the United States:

OR

A COMPLETE *DIGEST* OF ALL SUCH *ACTS* OF *CONGRESS* AS CONCERN THE *UNITED STATES* AT LARGE.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

SPECIMEN OF THE PLAN.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Form of &c. to support the Constitution	1
To be taken by Members of Congress	2
——— *State Officers*	3
——— *all Officers of the U. States*	4
——— *of Office, to be taken, &c.*	5
——— *Witnesses, by whom administered*	6
Penalty on Swearing falsely	7

Act of June 1, 1789. (Vol. I. 25.)

1. Sect. I. The oath or affirmation required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, shall be be administered in the form following, to wit, &c. &c. [*Pursuing the section word for word.*]

2. Sect. II. At the first session of Congress after every general election of representatives, the oath or affirmation aforesaid, shall be administered, &c. &c.

3. Sect. III. The members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the several states, &c. &c.

4. Sect. IV. All officers appointed, or hereafter to be appointed under the authority of the United States, shall before they act in their respective offices, take, &c. &c.

5. Sect. V. The secretary of the senate, and the clerk of the house of representatives, for the time being, shall at the time of taking the oath or affirmation aforesaid, each take, &c.

Act of May 3, 1798. (Vol. IV. 102.)

6. Sect. I. The president of the senate, the speaker of the house of representatives, a chairman of a committee of the whole, or a chairman of a select committee of either house shall be empowered to administer oaths, &c. &c.

7. Sect. II. If any person shall wilfully, absolutely and falsely swear or affirm, touching any matter or thing material to the point in question, whereto he or she shall be thus examined, every person so offending, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work shall commence with the laws passed at the first session of Congress, held after the adoption of the federal constitution, and end with those that may be enacted at the present session.
2. The whole will be comprized in one large octavo volume of at least six hundred pages, & perhaps considerably more: it being impossible, till after the present session of Congress, to pronounce with accuracy.
3. It shall be printed on good paper and type and well bound, at FOUR DOLLARS No money will be required till the work is completed, of which notice will be given.—N. B. It is at present in considerable forwardness.
4. The Constitution of the United States shall be prefixed, & an Appendix added, containing all existing Treaties, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Rules and Articles for the government of the Army, and the Ordinance for the government of the Territory North-West of the Ohio.
5. Lists shall be given of the titles of all the laws under the the several heads of "Abridged"—"Repealed,"—"Expired or obsolete," and "Private or local." Likewise, Tables of the rates of Duties, Post Roads, & times of holding Courts throughout the United States.

The convenience of one book instead of six the difference of the price (being only *one third* the rate of other editions) and the superior advantage of having all the laws upon each particular subject, classed together, and brought into one view, must appear striking and important; particularly as this work will be more within the reach of every one, and will comprize whatever his duty or interest requires him to know of the "supreme law of the land."

WILLIAM GRAYDON, *Editor.*

JOHN WYETH, *Publisher.*

☞ *Subscriptions will be received by* ZADOK CRAMER, *Bookseller and Stationer, and by* JOHN SCULL, *Printer, Pittsburgh.*

A New Seminary

WILL be opened by the subscriber on *Monday* the 19th of April next, in Second Street, corner of Chancery Lane, where Youth will be instructed in the following branches of Literature, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, English Grammar and Geography, Geometry and Trigonometry with their application to Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation.

A morning School will be opened at the same time to accommodate those who may find it inconvenient to attend at any other time.

The School Rooms are large and well lighted, and he hopes from a proper attention to business to merit the approbation of those who will place their children under his tuition.

For further particulars apply to

PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1802.

N. B. A separate room will be prepared for the accommodation of Young Ladies.

N. B. To prevent the trouble of enquiry it is thought necessary to inform the public, that Reading, Writing Arithmetic, and English Grammar, will be taught at Three Dollars per quarter. P. G.

FRESH GOODS.

Now opening, and for Sale, by

JAMES BERTHOUD,

FRONT STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AN extensive and general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, China, Queens and Glassware, Stationary, Paints, &c.*

Also, a variety of warranted

BOULTING CLOTHS.

Pittsburgh, 8th April, 1802.

The Subscribers have a quantity of the best

COFFEE,

on hand, which they will sell low by the Barrel, for Cash.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1802.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have lately arrived from Europe, and have opened a STORE in Market street, in front of Mr. William Irwin's house, where they have for Sale, all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1801.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his House in Liberty Street, near the Market,

MAKES and sells all kinds of Ladies Buck skin and Plush Saddles; Gentlemen's Plain, Burr, Spring, and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all descriptions; Saddle Bags, Portmanteus, Veleces, Travelling Canteens, Holsters, Light Horse Caps, Fire Buckets, and every article in the Saddlery Line made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice.

He also makes Mattrasses of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1802.

N. B. The highest price given for Cow Tails and Horse Hair. Apply as above.

DAVID M'KIBBEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Traders in this Western Country, that he intends in the course of a few days to set out for New Orleans. For several years past he has been engaged in trade to that place, and has still made it his study to become acquainted with whatever relates to that trade. He now intends to reside at New Orleans, and hopes to be serviceable to his countrymen and himself by doing business on commission. Consignments of produce of every kind will be carefully attended to, and the products remitted agreeably to instructions. His charges will be moderate and always proportioned to the trouble. Should no accident happen him, he will be ready at New Orleans for the reception of any boats that may start from this country, after the 1st of February next, or perhaps sooner. Those who will be pleased to favor him with their commands, may depend on the strictest punctuality and attention to their business.

Charlestown, January 1, 1802.

Just published and for sale at this Office,

An ALMANACK,

For the year 1802.

Country Storekeepers and others may be supplied

New (Coal-Hill) Road

A NEW Road is just opened leading from Nicholas Bausman's to Pittsburgh, crossing the River at Gregg's Ferry, about a quarter of a half mile above the town, at the head of the Sand-barr. This Road, by the measurement of an experienced Surveyor, is three quarters of a mile nearer than the old one, and the whole of it exceeding good; the descent down to Coal-Hill is very gradual, so that full loaded waggons can pass and repass with as perfect ease as they can any other common road. A singular and great advantage that will attend the Ferry is, that the passage across will not be obstructed by the Sand barr, and the River narrower than opposite the town. The Ferry will be conducted by Mr. Samuel Emmitt, who has opened a house of Public Entertainment on the south side of the river. From a short acquaintance with Mr. Emmitt the public will find that he is well calculated for the business, and worthy of their patronage.

April 15, 1802.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Testatum Venditioni Exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland County, will be exposed to Sale on Saturday the 8th day of May next, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh,

A certain Tract of Land and Tenements containing 474 acres, more or less, situate in Fayette township, about 10 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Moses Middlesworth, Gilson, Christian Lesnet, and others. Taken in execution as the property of John Campbell, deceased, at the suit of James O'Hara.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1802.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 8th of May next, the following real estate, viz.

One Lot or piece of Ground No. 97, one Lot or piece of Ground adjoining the same—also, one half Lot or piece of Ground, No. 174, situated in M'Kee's Port. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Patterson, at the suit of Henry Major.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE Sheriff of Allegheny County having advertised to sell on the 8th of May next, Two Lots of Ground situate in Elizabeth town, No. 30 and 31, as the property of Caleb Brown. This is to caution all from purchasing said Lots, as the title is properly in me and was so prior to any judgment against said Brown, as will appear by recourse to the Prothonotary and Recorder's Office of said County.

ZEDEKIAH BONHAM.

Elizabeth Town, 28th April, 1802.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for past favours, and wishes to inform them and the public in general that he has removed from the house he lately kept in Market street, at the sign of General Butler, to the house lately kept by Mr. Robert Campbell, in Wood street, opposite the sign of the Cross Keys, at the sign of General Washington, where he hopes by a particular attention to his business to merit a continuance of their favours, which will be thankfully acknowledged by the public's humble servant.

RICHARD HANCOCK.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1802.

N. B. He carries on the BAKING Business in all its branches, as usual, where people may be supplied with Bread, Water and Butter Biscuit.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME in May 1800, I gave three several notes to Galen Meadeaux, the whole amounting to Fifty Dollars. As I have never received any value or consideration for the same, I am determined not to pay them unless compelled by law.

April 28, 1802. NEIL M'LAIN.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, about the 15th instant, a bright bay MARE, about 13 hands and an half high, 8 years old, a natural trotter, has a snip on the nose, and three of her feet white. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

April 27, 1802. ANDREW SPIERS.

Two Journeymen Taylors, who are capable workmen, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

A. JAMIESON.

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1802.